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69140 壹拜禮 號四廿月五英港香 MONDAY, MAY 24, 1920. 日七初月四 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$34 PER ANNUM.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents)

F.M.S. CHIEF SECRETARISHIP.

Singapore, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. F. S. James, Colonial Secretary Settlements, acting as Chief Secretary of the F.M.S. during the absence of Sir E. L. Brockman. Probably Mr. Maxwell will act as Colonial Secretary.

THE TIN MARKET.

Singapore, May 22.

Tin is quoted at \$145 per ton.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

Rome, May 20.

The Council of the League of Nations discussed arrangements for giving effect to the provision in the covenant for an Advisory Armaments Commission. It also arranged a method of publication of treaties to prevent secret diplomacy and addressed a special invitation to the United States to be represented at the International Financial Conference at Brussels, which will deal with reparations and war debts, each State presenting a full report of its finance and trade.

THE PRINCE COMING.

London, May 20.

The "Times" correspondent at Dunedin says it is understood that the Prince of Wales, at the conclusion of his Indian tour returns via the Straits, China, Japan and Canada.

Dunedin, May 20.

The Prince of Wales has departed for Invercargill. There was a series of magnificent welcomes at Dunedin. Five thousand returned soldiers attended last evening's reception.

AUTHORITY ON PAPER SHORTAGE.

London, May 19.

Mr. Wyndham Dunstan, member of many Government committees, discussing the paper shortage points out that South Africa is rich in esparto grass but wattle bark promises far greater results. He also advocates the cultivation of bamboo, especially in Malay States, India and Singapore, which are most suitable. He suggests the formation of a consumers' association to encourage the production of pulp in the colonies and dependencies.

PRICE OF SILVER.

London, May 20.

Messrs. Montague in their report state that they learn from New York that the United States Mint has been instructed to purchase at one dollar fine per ounce silver which is strictly of American origin. It is thought the stringency of the regulations thereon will exclude silver already smelted owing to the difficulty of tracing its source. Thus the effect of the operation of the Pittman Act is unlikely to be felt in the London Market at least for some time, especially if supplies from the continent continue as they have done recently.

CANADIAN LUXURY TAX.

Ottawa, May 19.

In connection with the Budget, the Finance Minister proposed a tax on luxuries, also an increase of excise duties on beer and non-sparkling wines by thirty cents a gallon, spirits \$2, sparkling wines \$3; also an increase in taxation on motor cars, while he proposed to place a one per cent. tax on the sales of manufacturers and wholesalers, excepting essential articles, besides increasing the income tax.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, May 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Forrest, Mr. Harmsworth said that a Government Committee is being established, presided over by Lord Emmott, to collect the statements of British refugees returned from Russia for publication.

REPULSE BAY.

A HAPPY NIGHT.

These are assuredly dog-days for the European residents of the Colony, but as a tonic for jaded nerves Repulse Bay offers itself as a haven of refuge for the weary businessman.

It was on Saturday night, when the temperature showed an irritating steadiness to keep well up to the 75-degree mark, that the writer paid a visit to that centre of social enjoyment, the Repulse Bay Hotel. A ride in a high-powered motor car cooled him off delightfully and eventually dropped him at the brightly illuminated terrace of the Hotel.

It happened to be one of those nights when the call of the seaside resort brought an unusually large influx of patrons to the establishment, where the excellent cuisine and service of the management place themselves freely at their disposal. So while the balmy air from across the water wafted inwards, and the first-rate orchestra supplied soulful music, the visitors could bid defiance to the sultry atmosphere and enjoy a cool, a walk, or a fox-trot. From time to time the lights were lowered to reveal in a mystic glow two charming young ladies who cooed soothing melodies into the appreciative ears of the diners. These entertainers were the Misses de Vine and Terry, two talented Australian artists, one soprano and the other contralto, who gave great delight with their vocal numbers. As the lights again burst into their full brilliancy, the life of this cabaret, a *l'Americaine*, once more resumed its full round of gaiety, sparkling and frothy like unto the excellent champagne that was so much in demand.

However everything that is good must come to an end. At midnight the National Anthem announced the close of a most pleasant evening. The visitors left homeward-bound in their cars, and one by one the lights of this fairy-land gave way to darkness.

There is to be another dinner and dance to-night, when the Misses de Vine and Terry will again appear.

THE CONSORTIUM.

ALLEGED TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

With reference to the Chinese loans in connection with which Mr. Lamont went to China to represent the Quadruple Banking Syndicate, the *Jiji* learns that an agreement has been reached between the Governments interested in the Consortium, and that steps will shortly be taken in order to open formal negotiations with the Chinese authorities on the question.

The paper further reports that the agreement of the Quadruple Powers is based on the following understandings with the Japanese Government:

- 1.—The rights and interests of Japan already acquired in Manchuria and Mongolia will be duly respected.
- 2.—The recognition of Japan will be obtained in future, before investments are made in China either for political or military purposes.
- 3.—Future China loans are to be guaranteed by the Governments concerned and will be concluded through the medium of the Quadruple Syndicate.
- 4.—Those advancing private loans to China will recognise the Quadruple Syndicate.

It is reported that the development of the negotiations on the China loan will shortly be made public by the Tokyo Foreign Office.

So far, the points of agreement cited by the *Jiji* lack clear definition.

MRS. GOMPERS DEAD.

Washington, May 6.—Mrs. Gompers, wife of the president of the A. F. of L., died at her home.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Hongkong, May 24.

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party at Government House on Friday evening. The guests present were: Major and Mrs. Gurnea, Major and Mrs. O. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Major R. D. Young, Lieut-Commander W. R. Richardson, R. N., Lieut-Commander G. M. Collett, R. N., Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lowe, and Miss Sloane.

DAY BY DAY.

The river steamer Wing On was sold on Saturday at Messrs Lamont Bros.' sale rooms, by order of the mortgagees. She is a ship of 193 ft. length and 456.78 registered tonnage. Bidding opened at \$100,000 and at \$125,500 the vessel was secured by Mr. Chan Shek Shan.

A curious story has reached us of an accident reported to have taken place in Queen's Road Central at 7.30 last night. Three boys were out in the street playing when they collided against an old man who was coming out from a tea house. The force of the impact was sufficient to dash the old man with severe violence to the ground and resulted in his death.

According to a statement which Inspector Garrod made at the Police Court this morning, truck-drivers have lately been assiduously flouting the regulations in regard to the driving of the vehicles over the tram lines. One driver with his men the other day pulled a meat van over the tracks and was spotted by the Police, but they took to their heels. Assured of their prisoners, the Police took the van to the Station where their expectations were justified by the arrival of the owner of the truck who brought up the delinquent truck-driver and offered him as the price for the ransom of his property. The man was to-day fined \$10 or two weeks by the Magistrate.

A lantan syndicate was broken up by officials of the Detective Department who on Saturday night raided the gambling place, which was located in a vacant plot behind No. 20 Shaukiwan. This organisation had a numerous cordon of spies who were stationed at various points of vantage such as the Ferry Wharf, the tram terminus at Causeway Bay and at the telephone. A look-out for the Police. The method which Detective Sergeant Dorrington took to overcome this system of defence was to get one man to take charge of the telephone box at the tram terminus, while he and a number of other detectives concealed themselves in a tram car and reached, undetected by the spies, their destination. The gamblers were taken by surprise, and ten of them were arrested and were charged at the Police Court this morning. Two of them were foolish not to save their substantial bail of \$25 each by an appearance at the Police Court. These sums were estrated. The other defendants were fined \$2 each.

MINIMA FOR CLERGYMEN.

According to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 1919, a scheme of augmentation of benefices has been approved providing for annual incomes of £400 in benefices with populations of 10,000 and upwards, and graded down to £240 for benefices with populations of 500 to 500. The Commissioners are proceeding with the raising of £200 per annum for all benefices.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

JAPANESE COMMENT ON ITS RENEWAL.

The London correspondent of the *Daily Express* on the 6th instant telegraphed as follows to his paper:

"With regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the *Daily Express* to-day publishes a long telegram from its correspondent at Tokyo. This is noteworthy when it is remembered that no echo whatever was caused in the *British Press* when Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Foreign Minister, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, some time ago, regarding the continuation of the Alliance. In the telegram the Tokyo correspondent of the *Daily Express* says that the only reason which may at present be adduced for the continuance of the Alliance is the clause in the compact safeguarding China's territorial integrity and equal opportunity for the merchants of the Powers in the interests of these merchants. In spite of the clause in the Alliance, which imposes upon Japan the duty of consulting with Britain about any action she takes in China, Japan failed to take any such step in presenting the Twenty-one Demands to China and in concluding secret treaties with China and in entering into an Agreement with Russia, and this at a time when Russia was engaged in a life-or-death struggle. It must, however, be remembered that this was chiefly the work of the militaristic Governments which were then in power. Japan is now awakened from the dream of militarism, in view of Germany's example, and the Japanese people, as a whole, are desirous of the British Government returning a favourable reply to the Japanese overtures for the continuation of the Alliance. The British Government has now a good opportunity of making the Japanese Government definitely announce its Chinese policy in the renewal of the Alliance.

"The Tokyo correspondent of the *Daily Express* is under the misconception that the period of the Alliance terminates on July 30th, and speaks as though negotiations were in progress between the two Governments regarding the renewal of the compact. This is, however, a mistake, and no negotiations have yet been opened between the authorities of the two countries."

It is difficult to tell in the above telegram just where the London correspondent leaves off and the *Express* itself begins. The last paragraph looks rather like an editorial addition. Of course, the alleged telegrams of the *Daily Express* cannot be taken seriously, as this paper has published much faked correspondence in its time, including, during the war, letters allegedly from a Japanese officer, but actually written by somebody who knew nothing of Japan or of Japanese. They would have done just as well for a Patagonian or a Matabele. Taking it for what it is worth, however, the objections cited by the alleged correspondent are among those mentioned in an article in the *Chronicle* on the 5th instant. But in view of the facts that Mr. Obata is still at Peking, carrying on the policy initiated by Marquis Okuma, that no progress has been made in the retrocession of Shantung, and that greatest military expedition since the Russo-Japanese war is now operating on the mainland, it can hardly be said that militarism has now passed from Japan like an evil dream. If the Alliance is to have in the future the effects which it has failed to achieve in the past, the terms must be very much more definite than in the older texts. In saying that the Tokyo correspondent of the *Express* is under a misconception regarding the question made for

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, May 12.

It looks as if General Chin Yung-peng had run his course as Premier and Minister of War. The difficulties of his position have multiplied since China New Year Reunion with the South has not yet been achieved, and the impossibility of obtaining money with which to carry on the administration has added to his worries, while the unremitting efforts of his Anfu opponents to dislodge him from his office have not made matters any more easy for him. It is said that last Thursday after returning from the usual cabinet session he fainted on returning to his house. Whether this be true or not, there is little doubt that the Premier is a sick man. On Saturday he tendered his resignation to the President, who declined to accept it, but granted the General ten days sick leave from both offices, this leave to be renewed for other ten days if in the interval the difficulties have not been bridged over. Practically this is the end of General Chin Yung-peng as Premier. It is the recognised preliminary to resignation. Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of Navy, by virtue of his seniority of service, will act as Prime Minister in the interim, and it is expected that the Vice-Minister of War will take charge of the affairs of that Ministry until the Minister returns or until his successor is appointed.

In their campaign against Premier Chin, the Anfu party put forward the name of Chow Shun-mo, whom they rejected last year when his name was put forward by the President for premiership, as suitable for the office, but in so doing they were insincere. They wished to use him for campaigning purposes. They had no intention of supporting him for the position, as being a non-party man he was unacceptable to them. It is now declared that Wang Li-tang, the Northern delegate to the Shanghai Peace Conference which has failed to re-assemble, and speaker of the House of Representatives, is to be the new Premier, that is if the Anfu people get their own way. But most sinister of all is that their declared policy is the resumption of hostilities against the South-West. It may be urged that this was tried once and failed and that therefore there is faint prospect of military success. This, however, matters little as there are profits to be made in the handling of military supplies. I was assured on high Chinese authority that there are nine million dollars worth of munitions in one of the foreign concessions in Tientsin. Of course, as in all Chinese political happenings, there is behind all the hand of Japan. During the past five years the Tokyo Government, despite its protestations to the contrary, has favoured a disunited China rather than a united country, because a weak government is more pliable than would be a strong administration based on the good will and confidence of the people.

The Italian aviator, Lieutenant Ferrarin, failed to arrive here yesterday from Tsingtao as expected although great arrangements had been made for his reception. The dinner at the Grand Hotel de Pekin to-night has had to be postponed till next week, as also the reception given at the Italian Legation by the Marquis and Marquise Durazzo. The Chinese official reception will be more cordial now that the steamer *Silesia* illegally seized by the Prize Court at Trieste is to be released. To put Sino-Italian relations on the best footing it is necessary now to have the misunderstanding with regard to the alleged embargo by Italy on Chinese silk removed.

"LA PRESIDENTE."

MRS. WILSON'S ALLEGED RULE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—The remarkable statements published by one of the New York newspapers as to the "role" that has been played by the wife of the President of the United States during his incapacity have been widely reprinted here and have elicited many caustic criticisms.

"The American Press," writes "Un Diplome" in the Paris *Midy*, "confesses that America is to-day ruled by a woman. Mrs. Wilson is an Empress, or, as one witty man remarked, a kind of Pope Joan." After touching lightly on Mrs. Wilson's nomination over a cup of tea, or a new president of the American Shipping Board, and the assertions that no Ambassador, including M. Jusserand, the French diplomatic representative at Washington, was able to see the President, but had to be content, like the King of the Belgians, with an interview with "la Presidente," the writer continues:

"We may, in awaiting the 'denouement,' pity the United States Senators, whose perplexity we can understand. In no country of the world does the Constitution inspire more religious respect than in theirs. For the United States its articles, in which they see the guarantee of their union, are the tables of the law. But in the existing circumstances the American Constitution has been turned into an absurdity. It has placed sovereign power in the hands of a woman who has in no way redeemed it from the nation. The scandalised Senators are powerless."

"If one adds to this the effect produced in America by the discussions in Europe in regard to peace, the protests of the Revisionists, the opposing shouts of the Nationalists, it can be understood why the American Senate hesitates to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, when the moment came for him to marry, asked to be allowed to reflect, America is by no means a Triplepatie, but it looks upon it as dangerous to marry Europe in present circumstances."

"On Diplome" consoles his readers with the thought that, according to history, the reign of Pope Joan did not last very long, and that the wisest thing for Europe to do in the circumstances is to have patience."

"Mr. Wilson may get better. At the worst, America may come back to us again next year, after the Presidential election. And the contents with America is well worth our waiting patiently for a year."

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 3/4d.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Tennis Championship—Ng Sze-kwong v. M. W. Lo; Hongkong Cricket Club—4.30 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

The usual reception. The premises of the new bank are in Collyer's Chambers.

Mr. P. Foster, of Hongkong, a visitor to P.

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REFORM OF PATERNITY LAW.

CHILDREN OF UNWEDDED MOTHERS.

Children of unmarried mothers are to have better provision made for them if Mr. Neville Chamberlain's amending Bill on the subject becomes law. Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentley, Mr. George Thorne, and Captain Loseby are also backing the Bill, the full text of which is now published.

Instead of being registered with the mother's name only, any such child in future (under the Bill) is to have its full parentage disclosed as far as possible, including name, occupation and address of alleged father, and whether he has admitted paternity.

Notice will be served on the supposed father by the Registrar of Births, asking if he admits paternity, and if so, what arrangements he intends to make for the child's maintenance. This notice must be answered in seven days, under penalty.

If no arrangement is made, and if paternity is denied, the magistrates' clerk or the collecting officer duly appointed must take proceedings, and not wait for the mother or her friends to move in the matter.

An offer by the supposed father must have the approval of two justices before it is embodied in an order. No compromise or dismissal by consent shall be binding until the justices approve.

It will be the duty of the collecting officer to take steps to recover money due under an order. Large powers are conferred on this officer. He may apply for an order against an alleged father even, after 12 months from the birth of the child, but must give reasons for the delay.

A summons may be served before the child is born, and an order may be made for weekly contributions towards the expectant mother until her confinement, and for other expenses.

An order for as much as 40s. a week may be made under the new Bill. At present the law fixes a maximum of 2s.

Where the collecting officer finds that the mother has means, and the child is not being "suitably maintained," he may call upon her also to make provision, and the Bench may make an order against her up to 40s. a week, in addition to the sum contributed by the putative father.

An order against a father may be made even if the mother of the illegitimate child is a married woman at the time, or if she marries later a man other than the father of her child.

If father and mother marry, the child becomes legitimate, as now under Scottish law.

Every unfortunate child is to be a ward of the Juvenile Court under the Children Act of 1908 until the age of 16.

Other provisions, such as notification and registration, with full address, with three months, will give a new safeguard against baby farming.

BARRISTERS WANT MORE.

SUGGEST INCREASE OF 200 PER CENT.

Yorkshire barristers, feeling the hard times consequent on the depreciation of value of money, are asking for an advance of 200 per cent. in their fees.

At Bradford Quarter-Sessions recently Mr. Richard Watson directed the attention of the Recorder to the fees fixed some time ago at one guinea for senior members of the Bar.

The members of the Bar asked the Recorder to make a recommendation to the finance committee of the corporation with a view to the remuneration as regards ordinary prosecutions being increased to three guineas, and that in the other cases, such as those sent to Borstal institutions, the fee be two guineas.

The Recorder said power to raise the scale of fees did not rest with him. Everybody knew that a guinea to-day was not worth anything like what it was when the fee was fixed. He would forward the recommendation to the finance committee, with an expression of his own view. He was fortified in his opinion by a circular from the Home Office, which took a similar view in regard to the taxation of solicitors' costs, the old scale of remuneration not being regarded as sufficient.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

DISTRESSED IRELAND.

London, May 20.

To-day's news from Ireland shows how the Military and Navy are reinforcing the Constabulary. A flying column of the Seventh Hussars has replaced the police patrolling the mountainous district near Dublin, while a detachment of the Naval Brigade has arrived at Skibbereen with three guns and wireless equipment for the police barracks.

Stories of outrage and murder continue to be received. The latest of these include the revolver shooting of two Constabulary Sergeants in a Limerick street. One of them with thirty years' service was killed and the other, an ex-army officer, was dangerously wounded. The assailants escaped at dusk.

Following the shooting of Police Sergeants at Limerick large force of troops and police took possession of the streets while the townspeople booed and hissed. It is stated that the military or police at one point fired on the crowd, one man being killed and several wounded, including an old woman and a child.

Dublin has promulgated the court-martial sentence of sixteen weeks' imprisonment on an Eniskillen man who had possession of a seditious document, namely the Irish Volunteers' official organ.

Belfast Chamber of Commerce in a statement on the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill contend that the Irish contribution to Imperial expenditure should not exceed five millions sterling instead of eighteen million proposed. South Ireland should contribute 71 1/2 per cent, and North Ireland 28 1/2 per cent.

The Irish Unionist Alliance at a meeting in Dublin passed a resolution against the Home Rule Bill as betraying the loyalists and the highest interests of the Empire.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, speaking regarding Ireland, said there was ample evidence that the condition of affairs was all part of a propaganda being carried on in Egypt and India. The chief offices were in New York. The directors of the campaign were not animated by any desire to help Ireland but from hatred. They were working to destroy the British Empire. Whether it came via Germany or not a great part of the funds for the movement came from America.

Mr. Denis Henry, Attorney General for Ireland, describing the military measures, said the Chief Secretary had put cavalry in the cattle driving districts of Roscommon, Galway and Leitrim, resulting in seventy prosecutions for cattle driving. A good number of convictions had already been obtained. In some districts the constables on duty had been strengthened by the presence of three soldiers in full fighting kit.

An interesting new development in the Irish situation is reported from Dublin. The English dockers refused to load munitions for Ireland and the Irish transport workers decided not to unload any munitions arriving. Two shiploads of munitions are expected at Dublin from England.

THE POLISH MOVE.

Warsaw, May 19.

A communique states: The enemy continues to concentrate his forces on the front along the suburbs of Kiev. South of the Dnieper, after a long struggle under the pressure of enemy forces we have fallen back to a new line of defence.

A Bolshevik wireless claims a sweeping advance and states that on 14th May in the Polotsk Lepel region the Reds on a fifty mile front broke through. The Polish retreat was panicky. The Reds further occupied Lepel and forced the Beresina in the direction of Borisov.

A Bolshevik wireless claims that the Reds advanced and captured a number of villages on the right bank of the Dnieper. It states that fighting is proceeding fourteen miles from Kiev.

London, May 19.

In the debate on the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George said the Prime Minister informed the Polish Foreign Minister that Britain did not desire to give Poland the slightest encouragement to pursue a policy of war, because she would incur responsibilities which she could not discharge. Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the principal difficulty was that the Polish Army had advanced far beyond their racial boundaries; but if Poland made a real attempt to reach an equitable peace and the Bolsheviks refused it Britain would be bound to assist Poland in addition thereto the Supreme Council expressed its opinion at the same time, namely February. It was made plain that Britain was sick of war and the one thing she desired was peace. On the other hand, after the defeat of Denikin the Bolshevik army on the Polish frontier had increased more than fifty per cent. The Poles asserted that they had every indication that unless they were strong enough the Bolsheviks would overrun them. He asked what the position of Britain would be if they told the Poles that they must not attack the Bolsheviks and the latter had overrun Poland. Referring to the League of Nations suggestion the Government was of opinion that the League should only take action when it could be effective. It was impossible for the League to interfere successfully in the present case.

FLAGS OF THE DOMINIONS.

London, May 20.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol presided at a function there, which the official representatives of the Dominions attended for the purpose of presenting a series of flags in acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality extended to wounded and sick soldiers in war time. High Commissioner Perley presented a Canadian flag, High Commissioner Mackenzie a New Zealand flag, Colonel Helbert (for the High Commissioner) the Union of South Africa flag and Mr. Robert Bush (on behalf of General Birdwood) the Australian Imperial Forces flag. Commissioner Mackenzie said they were thanked for helping the Mother Country, but they remembered what the Mother Country did for the Dominions in earlier days in expending her blood and treasure.

NOTICES.

BRINSMEAD

TO BUYERS WHO APPRECIATE
MERIT, NO PIANO MADE
OFFERS GREATER POSSIBILITIES.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

From NOBLE'S ENGLAND
Direct from the
Factory to your Home.

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send today for this beautiful illustrated catalogue you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all your Dress and Household requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Tailor-Made Suits, Underwear, Made to Measure Suits, Frocks and Hat Frocks, Baby Linen, Overcoats, Waterproofs, Suits and Undershirts, School Uniforms, Bedding, Linens, Blouses, Millinery, Hats, Caps, Footwear, Carpets, Curtains, Coats, Sports Coats, Ready to Wear Suits, Aprons, Cutlery.

PATTERNS. Joan Noble Ltd. send gladly a splendid selection of patterns Post Free on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES. Send on bill should remittance possible be sent at sight on London or Manchester, by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE LTD. Brook Street W.1, Manchester, England.

Now on sale everywhere!

Messrs. Benger's Food Ltd., are able to announce that supplies of Benger's Food should now be readily obtainable throughout India and the Far East.

Should any consumer find difficulty in obtaining Benger's Food, communications addressed to Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, England, will receive prompt attention.

BENGER'S Food
is for INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.
During 35 years' use by the Medical Profession, it has fulfilled every claim made for it.
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., 1, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.
Branch Office: NEW YORK, U.S.A., 10, Nassau Street, NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

ENGLISH BATHING CAPS.

A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

THE PHARMACY
(Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)
22, Queen's Road Central.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANTS.

London, May 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Tate, Colonel Leslie Wilson stated that apart from temporary increases of pay and pensions by way of war bonus and war allowances, schemes for permanent improvement of salaries are being brought into effect in Hongkong, Straits Settlement, Malay States, Mauritius, West Africa, Malia, Cyprus and West Indies. The question is under consideration in the case of Ceylon, Gibraltar, East African protectorates and Fiji. Colonel Wilson added that in view of the bonus to existing pensioners and improvement of pensions which will follow automatically from the revised scales of salary, no revision of pension rates appeared to be required.

(Continued on Page 3.)

NOTICES.

Piano

Tuning

European Expert Tuners

at Your Service

Moderate fees, guaranteed work

Place your piano in our care. We will keep it in first class order for a small yearly subscription.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

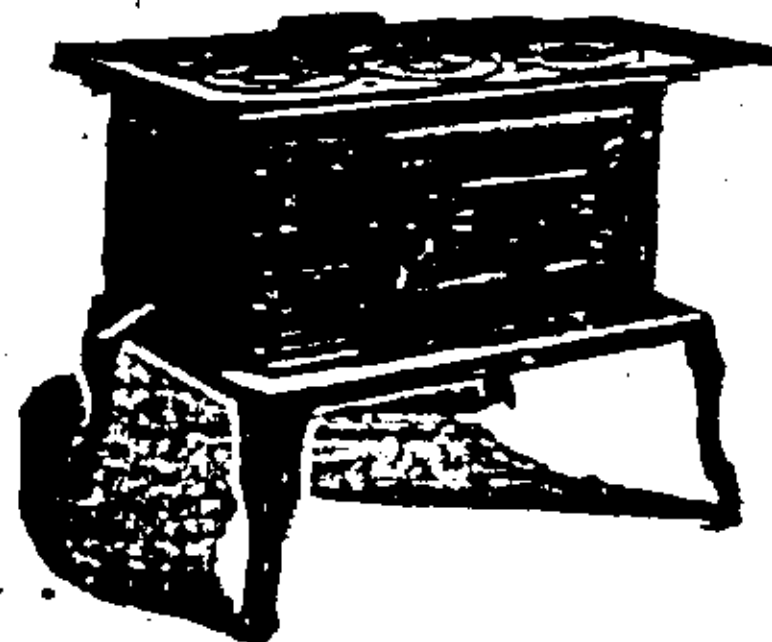
COOKING RANGES
BRITISH
MANUFACTURE.

DOVER Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9.

Also No. 8 with side boiler.

DURBANIAN:

A Large Size Range Suitable for a Hotel. (Prices to Suit All.)



C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Nos. 29 & 32, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Established 1860.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."

General Commission Agents.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

Hotel Mansions, Rooms 25, 26 & 27 - P. O. Box 348.

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AZ French edition.THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

OF
HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP.EAU DE COLOGNE,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 1877.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2)

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL WELLS.

London, May 19.

Reuter learns that telegrams from Teheran state that a large force of Bolsheviks landed on 18th May from thirteen ships near the Persian port of Enzeli. The General commanding was obliged to accept the Bolshevik terms owing to the latter's numbers, and the British evacuated Enzeli at eventide. The landing parties are apparently from Baku, where it is reported there are forty thousand Reds.

London, May 20.

Reuter learns from British military quarters that the retirement of the British force from Enzeli is purely precautionary. No apprehension need be felt as to their safety. The troops consist of a detachment of the Mesopotamian field force. No new military situation has been created as the Bolsheviks have commanded the Caspian Sea since their arrival at Baku, and the possibility has long been anticipated that the Bolsheviks would strike towards Enzeli in order to capture ten small Denikine ships. The Allied military position at Batumi, which is the western end of the Baku pipeline is being considerably strengthened. City circles do not anticipate that the Bolsheviks will further extend their position in Persia owing to transportation and organisation difficulties and the British oil wells are at least a month's journey from the scene of present happenings.

The British troops at Enzeli, probably two weak battalions with a few guns, belong to the Mesopotamian Force.

REPARATIONS.

London, May 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir D. MacLean's argument that priority should be given to France, Mr. Bonar Law stated the British Government always recognised the special hardship endured by France, but was unwilling to say that initial payments should go to France, Britain's coming later. That would be utterly unfair not only to our own people but also to the Dominions who had borne such a heavy charge. The special claims of France were recognised by laying down a definite proportion, namely for every £5 Britain received France would receive £11. If the German Government came to Spa with the intention and desire of carrying out the Treaty then by the method of open conversation proposed there was better hope than another that reasonable conditions would be imposed.

Paris, May 19.

M. Poincare has resigned from the Reparations Commission on the ground that the recent conversations at Lympe will end in relieving the Commission of the most difficult part of its task. M. Millerand, accepting the resignation, nevertheless considers the Commission will lose nothing of its importance and scope. M. Dorel, ex-Minister of Commerce, succeeds M. Poincare as member of the French delegation.—Havas.

DECORATION FOR FAMOUS BELGIAN TOWN.

Ypres, May 19.

For the impressive ceremony of the presentation of the British military cross to Ypres, Lord French, whom King George delegated for the duty, specially journeyed from England. The King of Belgium was present. The Burgomaster recalled the defence of the famous Salient, wherein over two hundred thousand British soldiers fell, and paid an eloquent tribute to British valour. Lord French said the cross was presented to commemorate the courage of British soldiers, and the patriotism of the population. He pinned the cross on a cushion amid tremendous cheering, while the bands played "God save the King" and the "Brabanconne".

Ypres, May 20.

The King paid a tribute to the indomitableness of the British defenders of the Salient. Their resistance greatly contributed to checking the German rush to the coast. The King and Lord French visited the British cemetery and placed wreaths on the graves.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Paris, May 19.

In connection with the Hythe decisions, a semi-official note issued in Paris yesterday says that France has gained the important advantage that her war debt to England of 15,000 million francs in gold shall be paid only as payments are received from Germany; furthermore Germany's payments in specie will in no way affect material restitutions. As regards France's share of the German debt it amounts to 82,999 million francs gold. It is estimated that this sum will cover the cost of reparations in the devastated regions and the capital represented by the payment of pensions.—Havas.

GERMAN FINANCE.

Berlin, May 19.

Imperial Finance Minister Wirth at Düsseldorf foreshadowed the formation of a trust comprising all the great industrial organisations of Germany with a view to obtaining foreign credits. State-owned concerns were still running at a loss and the Government would be obliged to transfer them to foreign corporations in order to obtain further credits abroad.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

Berlin, May 19.

The war criminals mentioned on 14th inst. have been summoned to appear at the Supreme Court at Leipzig between 7th June and 29th June.

ANTI-SEDITION BILLS VETOED.

Albany, May 20.

The Governor has vetoed six anti-sedition bills passed by the State Legislature largely as a result of the trial of socialist members who were excluded from the House of Representatives.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 20.

Lancs. beat Derby by an innings and 160.

(Continued on page 5.)

SUBMARINE LOSS.

ADMIRALTY DROPS £2,000
IN INTEREST.

A curious instance of dilatory methods on the part of the Admiralty is told by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in his report on the Navy Appropriation Account for 1918-19. It refers to the fact that early in 1917 Submarine K22 (late 131) foundered while in the hands of the shipbuilders who were held to be liable for the cost of consequent repairs.

"In September, 1918," the Auditor-General says, "as Admiralty books showed no recovery in respect of certain repairs paid for by the Admiralty I inquired as to the position, and in February, 1919, was informed that a statement of expenditure consequent upon the accident was being compiled with a view to claiming against the contractor. In reply to further inquiries made in August last, I have recently been informed that it was not yet possible to render a final comprehensive claim on the shipbuilders, but that it was hoped the claim would shortly be completed. The records show that payment amounting to £15,155 made by the Admiralty in 1917 still remain charged against the shipbuilder. The loss to the Crown due to the delay represents about £2,000 in interest at the rates current for Government loans."

Gratuities for special services (total, £134,901) paid during the year 1918-19 included the following for inventions:

Hydrophones, etc.	£10,000
Patent bulle:	7,000
Coastal motor-boats (3 awards)	6,000
Searchlight indicators	2,500
Searchlight arc lamps	2,000

Other gratuities included the following items:

Destroying enemy sub-	
marines	£5,184
Sinking mines	39,383
Mercantile marine crews	45,303

Sums amounting to £9,620 were written off during the year in respect to services rendered to foreign Governments for which, as a matter of international courtesy no claims are preferred.

DIVIDED OPINIONS ON
DANCING.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHALLENGE TO CHURCH LEADERS.

Since the conclusion of the war determined attempts have been made to utilise church buildings for dancing. In many cases church ministers and some Free Church ministers have granted the use of school-rooms and institutes on the ground that it is much better for their young people to dance on church premises, under satisfactory conditions, than where the necessary safeguards might not be observed.

Army chaplains have in several instances defended such permission. "There is no harm in dancing," a returned padre has stated, "and the Church must recognise that it is not existing in the 13th century but in the 20th."

Some of the Free Church Central Committees have become alarmed by the dances arranged in their buildings by the young people with the permission of the recognised stewards. These committees have warned ministers and officers against such practices, and to some extent the dances have been checked. But even after these inhibitions the practice continues.

There are on record that if the young people persist in the dances and the stewards do not exercise authority against them, the money already devised in will for religious objects be diverted elsewhere.

The young people of the Churches state that they will relinquish their connection if the old-fashioned anathemas are pronounced against innocent amusements. "What is more natural," they say, "than that we should find our pleasures on church premises? If you really desire to keep the young people you must abandon some of the old strait-laced ideas."

The Good Templars at the Grand Lodge recently had a motion to delete bylaws prohibiting dancing in connection with their lodges. This also threw the responsibility upon the members as to the good conduct of such amusements. A majority was obtained in favour of the resolution, but not sufficient to provide the two-thirds majority required.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

BRITISH MADE

BILLIARD CUES

INCLUDING

THE "PEALL"

BILLIARD IRONS,

CUE RESTS,

CUE TIP FASTENERS,

CHALK,

TIPS,

WAFERS,

SPOTS,

BONZOLINE

BILLIARD, SNOOKER AND PYRAMID

BALLS.

PARASITIN

Kills ticks and fleas on dogs and cats.

This preparation is harmless to animals. It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and gives a fine gloss to the coat.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE No. 16.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

IN ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH
HOUSE & OFFICE FURNISHING,

"HOP CHEONG" Service symbolises with Sterling Quality, ultimate Economy and Guaranteed Satisfaction. Try it to prove it.

ACEAL'S PAINTS FOR SALE

Telephone No. 554. HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Road Central.
Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.

HEALTH against SICKNESS

Be taking out "ROSCOFER BRAND" MACHINERY, PANTS, STAKES, EGG-SHAPED, TERNICELLI, or other kind of MACHINERY. REGULARLY you will have a complete set of MACHINERY. You will find it very useful and convenient. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the world. Your esteemed orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agents.

TRADE MARK

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

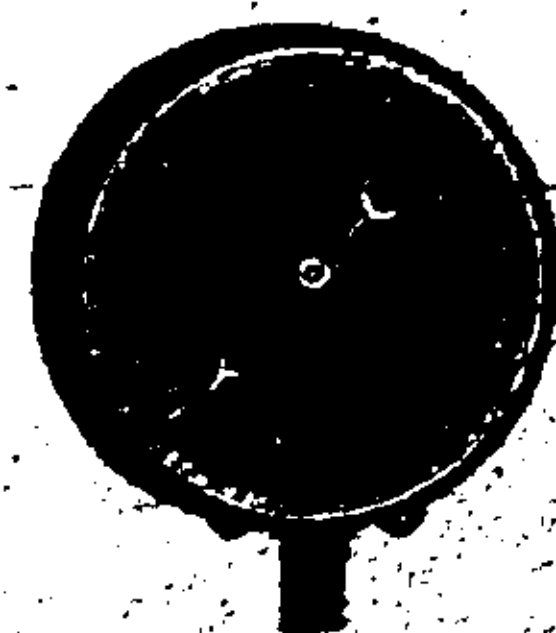
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48 Cross Street Central. Tel. No. 2219.

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FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wang Ning Street, Canton, Bay, and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC GAUGES

ON STOCK



UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building

Chater Road.

GERMANY TO-DAY.

FOOD AND MONEY PROBLEMS.

Two words ring constantly in the ears of the traveller in post-war Germany, writes a special correspondent of the Observer. Neither of them are German dictionary terms, the one, "Valuta," being of Latin origin, the other, "Schieber," in its present meaning at least, a newly coined slang expression which signifies that peculiarly noxious species of profiteer who denudes the impoverished and half-starved country of its altogether insufficient supplies of food, raw materials, and articles needed for home consumption. "Valuta," or the rate of exchange, and the "Schieber" are closely connected, in so far as it is the appalling depreciation in the value of the mark that enables the Schieber to ply his nefarious trade. He changes (say) his Dutch guilders into marks, paying the equivalent of about three farthings for what before the war represented a shilling, and to the German still represents about three pence. With these marks he buys, for instance, wagon loads of German potatoes, which he sells at a greatly enhanced price in his own country. The result is a potato shortage in Germany, which has to buy back her own potatoes in Dutch currency at an enormous loss.

Of course, prices and conditions vary considerably in the different parts of Germany. The agricultural districts of Bavaria are a paradise compared with the industrial areas and the great cities. Still, it is possible to establish the average value of the mark, which is a very different thing from its exchange value, and affords the only means of forming an idea of the actual conditions of life. The figures given in reports sent to English newspapers by correspondents or travellers are entirely misleading, in so far as they are generally given in English currency, worked out either at the normal or at the now prevailing rates of exchange. At the normal rate an egg cost now about 2s. 6d.; at the actual rate about 2d. in English money. But what does this mean for the German, the actual price being about the purchasing power of the mark, and how far does the depreciation of money correspond with increase of income?

FAIRLY exhaustive comparisons and inquiries justify the conclusion that, although the exchange value of the mark is well under a penny, its purchasing power represents from 25d. to 3d. of English money, or less than a quarter of its pre-war value. And, as in England the purchasing power of money is considerably less than half of what it was before the war, it follows that the German, in order to live as he did before 1914, must increase his income at least eight or tenfold. Whilst this may be possible for the manufacturer and wholesale business, the profiteer and the "Schieber," it is quite out of the question for the Government official, the professional class, the clerk, the shop assistant, and the worker, who are in a lucky position if they have succeeded in trebling their income.

Imagine what this means! If otherwise the world were today as it was in 1914, it would mean that the people of Germany would have to carry on their existence with their earnings reduced to just about a quarter of the normal. The working man and his family who managed, say, on pounds a week, would have to live on ten shillings a week. But before the war, these ten shillings would have procured him at least wholesome, clean food. To-day such food is out of his reach. Substitutes for everything. No white bread, no sugar, no fresh milk, no meat or butter, no coffee, no beer. The bread is of a sticky, sour, brownish-black substance, and, such as it is, can only be obtained in small quantities against bread-tickets. Saccharine, condensed milk, and not too much of it—margarine, coffee made of barley, soups stuffed with all manner of offal

and revolting to look at; a watery, Mr. Tasteless liquid that resembles pea-soup, or its frothy head, and, for the rest, cabbage, turnips, beans, and potatoes—such is the diet of the average German worker and employee. The cheapest suit of man's clothing is priced to absorb a workman's earnings for six months.

COMPULSORY VEGETARIANS. Even worse is the condition of the middle classes, of people who have to keep appearances and cannot altogether escape their social duties. It is no exaggeration to say that the lower middle-class families have to live on an absolutely vegetarian diet. They taste no meat from the beginning of the year to the end. An egg is a rare luxury. Even on the Rhine, where wine used to be consumed like water by rich and poor, it is now altogether beyond the reach of the majority. Its price has gone up somewhere near 2,000 per cent. In quantity and quality the food is absolutely insufficient, though for the Schieber and the foreign visitor, who can get anything up to 300 marks for the pound, every luxury is obtainable. To the Englishman travelling in Rhineland it does not seem particularly extravagant to pay 350 marks for a lunch for two people. But this amount represents a German workman's wages for three weeks' toil.

THE MOTOR-CAR "SCHIEBER." Small wonder, then, that these blessed words, "Valuta" and "Schieber," are in everybody's mouth. Every German knows that his very life depends on Valuta; and he knows equally well that the Valuta is determined by the Schieber's nefarious activity. If a man dines at an expensive restaurant or drinks sparkling wine, he is immediately set down as a Schieber. If he travels in a motor-car he is bound to be a Schieber, as no one else can afford such a luxury. An English business-man, who found it imperative necessary to travel from Berlin to Cologne during the recent general strike, had to pay 40,000 marks for the single journey, in addition to a guarantee to indemnify the garage proprietor in case of anything happening to the car. 40,000 marks, and the yearly salary of the Director of one of the greatest museums in Germany is 30,000 marks, no allowance for heavy taxation. This Director, notwithstanding his keen desire to entertain an English visitor, who could in many ways be helpful to him, was unable to offer him a sandwich or a biscuit in his almost-palatial home. There was practically no food in the house.

THE FEAR OF BOLSHEVISM. The fear of Bolshevism, the fear of the dancing, the extravagance of Berlin. Nothing of the sort exists in the rest of Germany. There is no night life. The public places are closed, and the streets deserted at ten o'clock. The people seem to be quietly resigned, accepting their misfortune, and determined to work and gradually to free themselves by discharging their obligations.

The threat of Bolshevism hangs like a nightmare over the whole country. There is a perpetual state of nervous tension, and a grim determination to hold down the Red Terror. On the day of the general strike, when an outbreak was feared, even in Cologne, the appearance of a few British tanks on the Cathedral Square, and a sprinkling of aeroplanes flying overhead, were the only signs of the outside world.

50,000 RATS KILLED. At a meeting of the Nottinghamshire Agricultural Committee it was reported that nearly 60,000 rats had been killed in the county under the national scheme during the last seven months, at a cost of £599. As the scheme has now been concluded, farmers are recommended, in their own interests, to continue to pay the bonus for all vermin destroyed.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:
Elapim Mollett, from Kobe.
2635, from Amoy.
Lauiman, Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.
Quanyeeasang, Kwonghing-cheung, from Shanghai.
Helena, U.S.S., from Shanghai.
Docheongpow Reung Rice Co., from Shanghai.
Mrs. Woodford, Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.
Fuk Kai Maru, from Tokio.
Ripia, Docheongpow Dahzung Rice Co. Thirdfloor Chongwai, from Shanghai.
Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokio.
Osadashiro Matsubarahate, from Osaka.
Santal, from Okayama.

N. LUND.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:
Barretto, from Samarang.
Charles Weber Saaman, Institute, from Lacarlot.
Deand, from Penang.
Fieldrice, from Birmingham.
Frederic Davis, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Harold Graves Chief Engineer, U.S. Consul at Glymont, from Cambridge Mass.
Lincoln, from California.
Forman Barlow, Hongkong Hotel, from Richmond Mass.
Van-hyven, from San Francisco.
Wilson, from London. P.O.
D. de H. FARRANT.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.	1919	1920
City Hill	100.00	100.00
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DETAILS OF GALLONS.	1919	1920
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NOTICE.

The Management of "The Hongkong Telegraph" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 30 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of "The Hongkong Telegraph" unchanged.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of "The Hongkong Telegraph" will be charged for at the rate of \$1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 25th May, 1920,

commencing at 3 p.m.,

on the Reclamation near Black-heads Point (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)

1520 Bales HEMP

more or less damaged by smoke & water

On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 25th May, 1920,

commencing at 11.30 a.m.,

at Messrs. Kim Tai Loong's

Godown, West Point.

2000 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

By order of the Mortgagees

Messrs. Lammet Brothers have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

Friday the 26th day of May, 1920

at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms Duddell

Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable leasehold property situate at Victoria Island, Colony of Hongkong, viz.

All that piece or parcel of land situate near Victoria Road, said registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 345 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 15 Moque Street, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease thereof dated 11th April 1855. Annual Crown Rent \$134. Area 1,440 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER

Printers Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

"Larsen Subscription Critique Season 1920, 1921."

Lists for intending subscribers to the above are now posted at the Race-course, the Hongkong Jockey Club Offices and The Hongkong Club.

Should the number of ponies subscribed for reach a total of thirty or more, the Stewards will adequately provide for same in next year's Programme. It is proposed to arrange that the ponies arrive in Hongkong during the month of October.

In order to make the racing as open as possible no subscriber shall be permitted to take a financial interest in more than two of these ponies, the cost of which will probably not exceed \$300 landed in Hongkong.

By Order.

G. W. GEGG.

Acting Clerk-of-the-Course.

NOTICE.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 10, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1920, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1920.

The Register of Shareholders of this Company will be open for inspection at the above offices from WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1920, to FRIDAY, the 28th day of May, 1920, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 26th May, 1920

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 46 Lyndhurst Terrace

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak hat-band, plush covered drawing room suites, fine engravings, water colours, occasional tables, bronze figures, brass flower pots, brass and brass-mounted fenders, white lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, marble clock, leather covered armchairs, teak overmantel with bevelled mirror, brass electric standard lamp, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Glass, Crockery and Electric-plated ware, Household linen etc.

Double brass bedsteads, teak double wardrobe with bevelled glass doors, teak marble top bureau, marble and tiled wash-stands, ladies desks, upholstered couches and easy chairs, toilet crockery, Japanese silk embroidered screens, etc., etc.

Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites

Also

A Fine Selection of Canton

Marble top and round tables, armchairs, flower stands, stools, etc.

And

2 Kastner Autopianos (Pianos by Bachs)

1 Cottage Piano by Farrell and Goudge

5 electric ceiling fans

4 electric table fans

1 enamelled bath

1 "Baldwin" Refrigerator

1 Chubb's Combination safe

On view from Monday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES. REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

WANTED.

WANTED.—One Clerk well acquainted with banking business, especially exchange book-keeping. Also one Typist speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shameen (Canton) stating previous experience and salary required.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Brindle Bull Bitch, rising three years; pedigree. One Fawn Bull Dog, 14 months; pedigree. Apply Box No. 360 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Edgehill, No. 10 Peak, furnished for 10 months from 1st June, 1920. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—From 1st July next 79 Wendham Street, a three-storied house with basement and separate servant's quarters. Apply to Messrs. Patell & Co., 14 Des Vaux Road, above Wiseman Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE MACAO HARBOUR BOARD.

Supply of stones faced at the sides for the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patane, Macao.

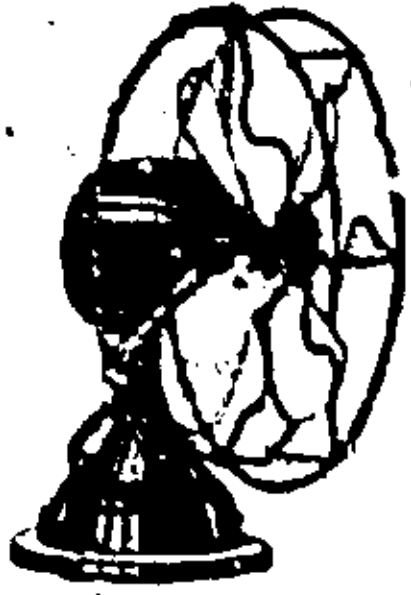
Tenders will be received for 30 days from this date for the supply of 84,500 lineal meters of stones faced at sides of the pavement of the Patent Slip by the jetty at Patane, Macao.

The specifications and form of tender may be seen at the Office of the Harbour Works, every working day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Tenders will be opened at the "Flora Palaca" in Macao, on the 8th June 1920 at

YOUR PERSONAL

NINE INCH



FAN

with Breeze to Suit YOU, and no-one else.
Enough To COOL, and not disturb your papers. Just right for reading or sleeping,—without injurious effects.



Anderson, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

2, Queen's Road Central.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MILKMEN ON STRIKE.

New York, May 20.
There is a general strike of milkmen in New York owing to the dismissal of union employees, but hospitals and similar institutions will be supplied.

WORLD'S WOMEN VOTERS.

New York, May 20.
Thirty delegates have sailed for Europe to attend a conference at Geneva which is expected to organise a world league of women voters.

AMERICA IMPORTING HEAVILY.

Washington, May 20.
Mr. Houston has asked the Senate to increase the appropriations for the Customs Service by one and a half million dollars on account of the unexpected increase of imports. He added that the tonnage collections for the year would probably show an increase of 127 millions.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington, May 20.
The Republican leaders in the House of Representatives have agreed to accept the Senate's resolution declaring the state of war with Germany and Austria ended.

UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, May 20.
There were tumultuous scenes in the Chamber, arising out of the Royalists' interpellation re the strikes. The President suspended the sitting after half a hour's pandemonium.—Havas.

FRENCH STRIKERS.

Paris, May 19.
In France most of the strikers have now returned to work. The strikes may be regarded as at an end. The have degenerated into a family quarrel among the unions belonging to the General Confederation. The men have now gained a saner view of matters by the conviction that they had been misled by revolutionary agitators.—Havas.

INDIAN COTTON STRIKE ENDS.

Ahmedabad, May 18.
The end of the cotton mill strike is in sight. The arbitrators have agreed to the final terms and it is expected that work will be resumed to-morrow.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE A KINEMA THEATRE.

London, May 19.
Devonshire House has been purchased for a million guineas by a Londoner named Sibthorp and a Liverpool shipowner called Harrison, who will utilise a portion for a cinema of an unprecedented character, with a restaurant and dancing room attached.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Paris, May 20.
The Foreign Affairs Commission has instructed its president, M. Louis Barthou, to again request the Premier to make known the text of all agreements relative to affairs in the east subsequent to 1916 to which he referred from the rostrum of the Chamber.—Havas.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

London, May 20.
Parliament has adjourned until June 1st.

HUNGARY WILL SIGN.

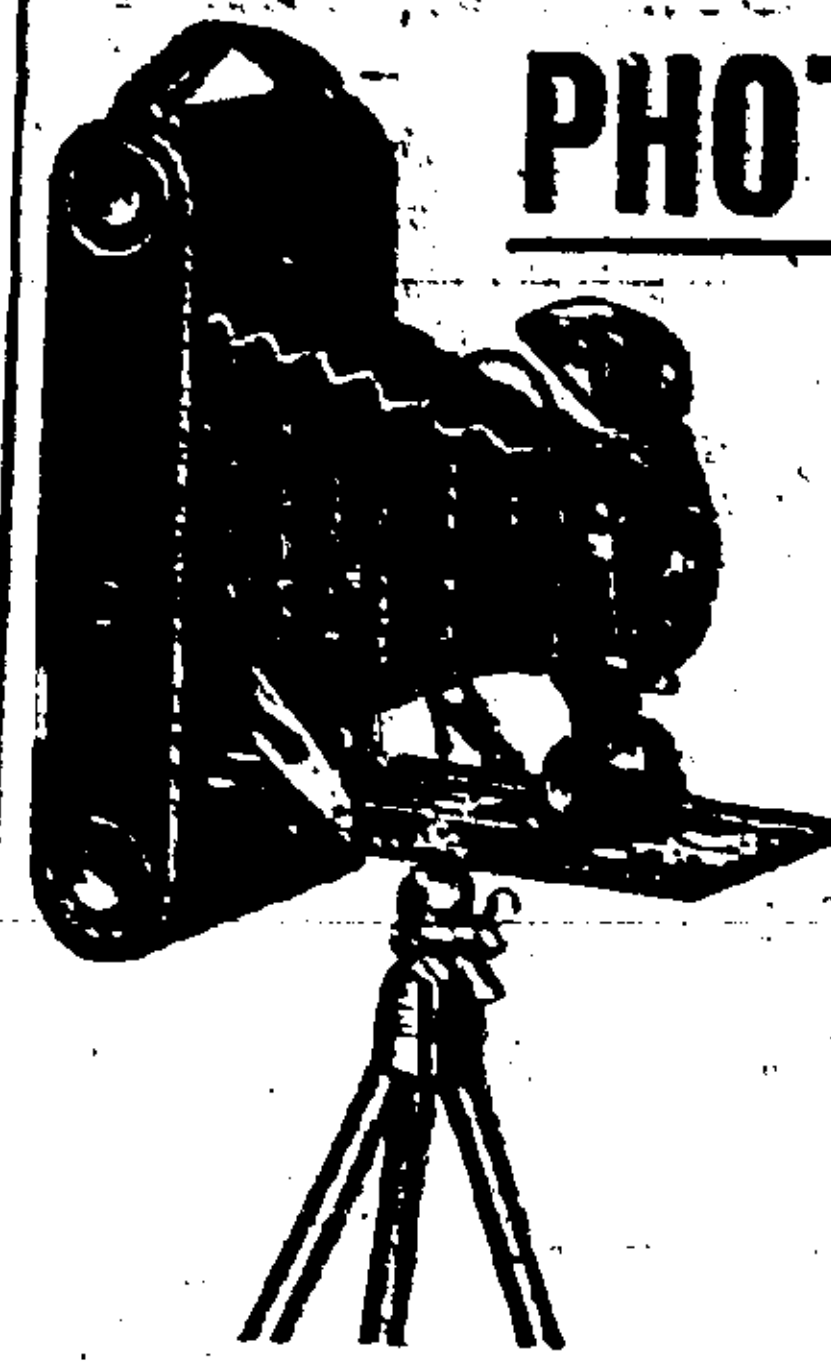
Amsterdam, May 19.
It is reported from Budapest that Hungary has decided to sign the Peace Treaty owing to Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia agreeing to co-operate against Hungary if she refused.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

Cairo, May 20.
Premier Wabba Pasha has resigned owing to ill health.

ACQUITTED.

Paris, May 20.
At the court-martial, Fournier, and the others mentioned were acquitted.



PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Films and Plates
Developed and Printed by
EXPERTS

PROMPTNESS & SATISFACTION

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.
The Steamship
"BENMOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via
YOKOHAMA, & SHANGHAI.
The Company's Steamship
"AFRICA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd May, 1920 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays 3 p.m. only.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao—Daily at 8.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)
Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Manama, or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship

"WEST HIMROD"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports on 23rd May, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo per "WEST HIMROD" from Seattle are hereby notified that their cargo was transhipped at Yokohama to the "WEST HIMROD."

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on 31st May 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 31st May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.
1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, C.I.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B.C. and ports on May 20th, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Tuesday, May 25, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday May 25th, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining undelivered after May 27th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignatures.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BUSINESS CONFERENCE.

New York, May 20.
The Associated Press Paris correspondent says that among the chief aims of the conference of leading business men of the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium which is to be held in Paris in June are the establishment of an international Chamber of Commerce largely staffed by experts and with headquarters at the seat of the League of Nations. Doctor John H. Fahey, a Bostonian, who is Chairman of the Organisation Committee, has arrived with an advance delegation of United States representatives. The total international delegates will number five hundred and the Conference will discuss the most vital economic points.

BANKING PRESSURE.

New York, May 19.
Leading banking interests are extending their campaign for deflation. The policy has already been effective in reducing speculative loans to the extent of one hundred million dollars in a fortnight. Banks in the wholesale dry goods districts are proceeding on the same lines. The pressure exerted thereby is said to have been directly responsible for the wave of price cutting in many retail lines.

New York, May 20.
Reports continue to arrive concerning the slump in prices, especially in men's and women's apparel and shoes. The reductions vary from 50 to 75 per cent. Foodstuffs are so far not affected, but are expected to follow.

BANK DISCOUNTS.

New York, May 20.
The Federal Reserve Bank has increased its discount on prime bankers' bills for ninety days from six to six and a quarter per centum and the rates on bills from five and seven-eighths to six.

A DASTAROUS QUARREL.

New York, May 20.
A message from Matewan, West Virginia, states that a dispute between a detective and a coal miner resulted in a revolver fight in which seven detectives, a miner and a boy were killed and the Mayor and another man seriously injured.

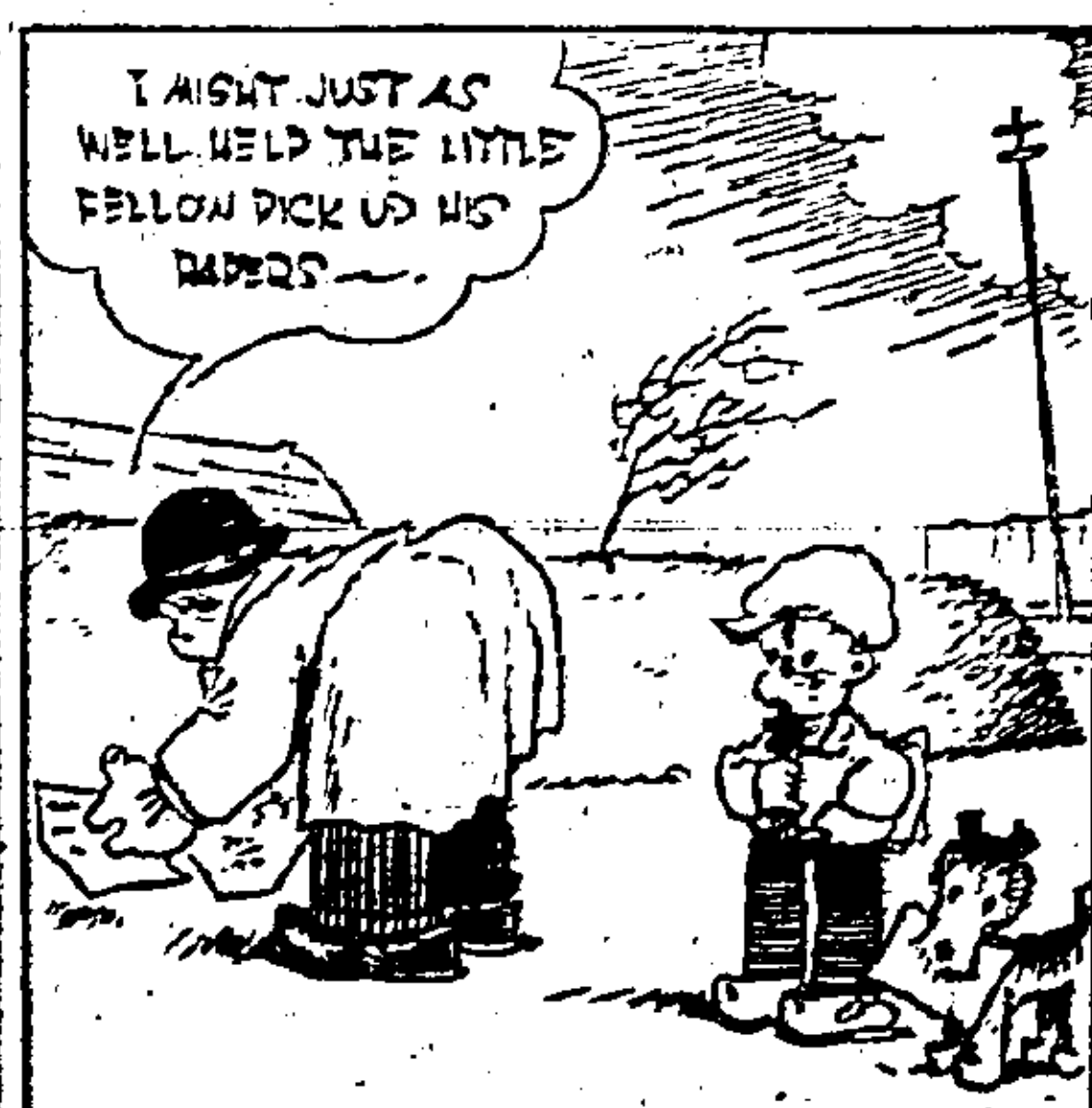
LABOUR STRIKE LOSSES.

New York, May 19.
Mr. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has informed the Manufacturers' Association that the incomplete list of losses in labour and wages, owing to strikes in 1919, amounted to \$729,000,000, while industry, as a whole, had lost \$11,400,000,000.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

He Must Be Pretty Good!

BY BLOSSER



THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as No. 4 ever since.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 618.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Inspector Gordon begs to tender his heartfelt thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy and condolence, and specially thanks those who sent floral tributes during his recent sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1920.

THE EMPIRE'S TASK.

To-day is both Whit Monday and Empire Day, and though the majority of residents have been enjoying a little relaxation from every day business cares it is only fitting that we of a British Colony should give a few moments thought to the larger significance of the day. It is a day that had its origin in the time of Victoria the Good, during whose long reign was accomplished so much consolidation and extension of the Empire of which all Britishers are so justly proud. And it is a pride that arises not so much because of the power that the possession of territory gives, but because where British influence has spread there also has spread civilisation and justice. Britons can justly boast of what has been accomplished by them, but it is not our intention here to become self-laudatory. Neither do we wish to speak about purely British matters. The world is in chaotic state and in the great task of bringing peace, order and prosperity once more into their rightful place our Empire has its responsible share. Let us look for a while at what it is trying to do, in the hope that the examination will give us a better understanding of the essentials of the time.

One's attention naturally focuses itself on Europe first because it has for nearly six years been the centre of opposing armed factions whose actions have left them a legacy of complex problems and adjustments. The Allies won the war and with the winning they inherited a great task besides great benefits. One has to look at how they are trying to assuage that task and at the principles by which they are actuated. Throughout the long months that witnessed the deliberations of the Versailles Conference, Britain tried to re-condition herself in the knowledge that a first requisite of giving aid is a healthy self. And France and the other Allied Powers endeavoured to follow on the same lines. It was a case of putting houses in order before becoming charitable. How far the nations concerned have been successful we can see in their conditions of to-day. In this respect Britain is not the worse off. To-day there is an earnest application being given to the work of aiding late enemies; of fixing borders; of settling racial disputes, and it is only to be expected that with so many differently minded parties to satisfy there should be heard complaints as well as praises. Looking at the known history of diplomacy since the armistice he would be a very prejudiced person who would accuse Britain of any culpable unfairness. Between Germany and France she has been the moderate party; between Italy and those small States contiguous thereto she has tried to act as adviser; to Russia she has expressed the friendliest of sentiments although naturally reticent to give encouragement to a political school which threatens to upset the existing scheme of national and social administration; to America she has pleaded for active co-operation in the stupendous work of the day; and to herself she has often been a little unjust. It is a statement of fact when it is said that Britain of to-day represents the moderate element in international politics; she is out for compromise here, concessions there; in a word she is only desirous of world-wide peace and order.

The daily utterances of her statesmen prove that. And the war has given her fresh responsibilities. Over Palestine and Mesopotamia she is to exercise an administrative mandate, and by the proposed Treaty with Turkey she is given the thankless task of guarding that unhappy country's religious places. This is not land grabbing. It is merely the acceptance of a task which somebody has to discharge. It is temporary administration for the eventual good; the acting of ward and guardian in the interests of others. In great measure the history of the British Empire is a similar story: the bearing of the white man's burden for the greater benefit of humanity. The task has not always been ideally or altruistically performed, but to overlook the benefits conferred would be as unjust as an exaggeration of benefits received. In the fixing of the indemnity which Germany will have to pay it will not be Britain who will be the adamant extortionist, but rather will she be inclined to a generous leniency, convinced that a prosperous Germany would be of far more value in the world than an impoverished people could be.

To some it might seem that we have sung Britain's praises whilst denying the intention, but if facts are praises then the fault is not ours. When the historian of the future comes to write of these times he will find the picture very largely occupied by Britain, and there should be a jealousy to guard against any action that should warrant censure or condemnation. We believe that Britain is out on the right path; that its fostering of the idea of the League of Nations is but one earnest of its desire to see a world at peace; of honest nationalism that can be ideal enough to embrace internationalism; and a world Parliament administering the affairs of mankind. In matters of daily detail we are all apt to lose sight of the distant view, and in our discussions and small decisions overlook the common trend of things. It does good, now and again, to lengthen the outlook, and so it is that on this Empire Day we might well turn our thoughts to Britain's great part in the contemporary task. We have only scanned the matter, but we think that with even closer inspection, Britons can legitimately take unto themselves a little pride at what the Empire is doing.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The announcement made at Saturday's meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company with regard to the institution of a measure of Government control over the prices to be charged to consumers of current is one of decided importance to all local public utility concerns. There is to be no interference either with the control or actual working of the Company, but in return for a monopoly in the lighting of the whole island an arrangement is to be put into operation by which, after profits reach a certain figure, a portion of any surplus has to be applied in reduction of consumers' charges. The Government, in imposing this stipulation, is working on the principle that Companies which operate public utilities should not be permitted to make unlimited profits—that, in other words, their charges should be such as to yield only a reasonable return on capital. The principle is a good one, provided it is fairly worked, and from what we can hear it is being extended to all public utility concerns throughout the Crown Colonies. It is already in operation in this Colony to the extent to which the fares charged by ferry companies and the tramway company are regulated by Ordinance. Presumably the application of a somewhat similar measure of control to that over the Electric Company, as now announced, will later be extended to the Gas Company as well.

IMPORTANT FACTORS.

In a general way, there are objections to interference by Governments with business companies, inasmuch as the public stands to benefit from commercial competition. To lay it down that companies shall be limited to a certain flat rate of return on capital would be to limit initiative and enterprise. That is, when we are dealing with ordinary business concerns. The case however, is rather different when we come to companies exploiting public necessities. The ideal thing, of course, is for all public utilities to be in the hands of municipalities, by which arrangement we avoid the anomaly of certain individuals reaping profits from the operation of public services. Failing that, it is only right and proper that the Government should regulate charges, a procedure which is all the more justified in cases where such companies enjoy monopolies. There is in such cases then no question of interference with healthy competition, but merely the institution of a method for the protection of the public from possible extortion. The Hongkong Electric Company made a handsome profit last year, working out at well over \$2,000,000, and although the return per share may not be so high in the future, owing to the recent increase in capital, we see no reason why, despite the proposed Government control, shareholders should be apprehensive of the future. In fixing the measure of profit considered reasonable the Government must keep two factors in mind. One is that this enterprise is being run on invested capital and that shareholders, by financing a project which benefits the public, are entitled to fair consideration. The other is that the Company must not, by undue interference be discouraged from following its present policy of keeping pace with modern developments, for then the public would suffer. After all, public utility companies have responsibilities to bear as well as privileges to enjoy.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.

We are glad to see that the Government is taking wise precautions with regard to a possible outbreak of rabies. Recently there have been one or two instances in which Hongkong people have had to go to Shanghai and Saigon for Pasteur treatment, and as there are believed to be a few rabid dogs about, it is good to see regulations laid down preventing the removal of dogs from one district of the Colony to another, except with the written consent of the Veterinary Surgeon. This should have the effect of keeping a possible outbreak within limits. If it becomes necessary, we have no doubt that the Government will later bring the muzzling order into force. No-one likes to see dogs muzzled, but in these matters every precaution has to be taken to protect the public from

DAY BY DAY.

"WHERE THERE IS NO VISION THE PEOPLE PERISH."

Amongst other appointments made to the Tamar, Hongkong, are those of Lieut. A. M. Thomson and Gunner A. H. Norman.

The death is announced at Acton Hill, London W., on April 17 of Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, formerly of Hongkong, in his 84th year.

For being in possession of 200 rounds of ammunition a Chinese who was arrested on the On Lee was to-day fined \$50 at the Police court.

It was reported by the Captain of the s.s. Carmarthenshire on arrival here that one of his crew had died of pneumonia whilst the ship was at sea.

The English mail which came in by the s.s. Carmarthenshire on Saturday afternoon comprised 233 bags of letter mail, and one bag of parcel mail.

Two Chinese were to-day charged with attempting to export \$50 in subsidiary coins. They were discharged on their contributing this sum to the Police cash box.

A number of local residents left for Home by the Mishima Maru on Saturday, these including Mrs. T. W. Robertson, Mrs. F. A. Mackintosh, Mrs. R. L. Bridger, Mr. and Mrs. Kinross and Mr. J. Spittles.

The Tennis Singles Championship of the Colony is to be decided to-morrow at 4.30 p.m., on the H. K. C. Ground, when Ng Sze-woong (holder) will meet M. W. Lo (challenger). Afterwards, the prizes won in the tournament will be presented.

The steamer Songma, according to the latest advice received, is still at Hong Nam Bay where she was recently left stranded on a reef. Repairs are being slowly carried out on the damaged part of the vessel whose position is said to be safe.

A Chinese charged with being in possession of a Winchester rifle, two revolvers and 1,341 rounds of ammunition was remanded at the Police Court to-day until Wednesday on the application of Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defence.

The following appointments have been made to the cruiser Curlew, for service with the China Squadron:—Captain W. M. James, C.B., Lieut. Commander W. L. Jackson, D.S.O., first and gunnery officer, Lieut. Commander P. W. J. Gifford, Lieut. H. C. Purvis, Lieut. Commander Paymaster S. J. Wright, and Warrant Engineer C. H. Rossiter.

Two Chinese constables were to-day represented by Mr. M. K. Lo in a case in which they were charged with accepting a bribe of \$5.40 from a hawker. In view of this charge a number of hawkers who were arrested by the accused were discharged by the Magistrate who was of the opinion that the evidence of the accused could not be taken against them. The accused were remanded for trial at another date.

Two Chinese were taken by the Police in a fight in which they indulged in the street yesterday. One of them had a broken nose while the other bore similar signs of having gone through a gruelling combat. The quarrel, it turns out, was occasioned by the refusal of one party to pay the other the sum which was owed to him on a hard day's work. Both men were bound over by the Magistrate this morning.

danger. We hope that dog-owners will co-operate with the authorities in the observance of the regulations now laid down. By the way, what has been done regarding the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Hongkong

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

Conditions in the business world of Hongkong to-day are chronic. There is hardly any trade, and almost everything is "dead stop." What the sequel of all this is going to be I cannot conjecture, but I can foresee one thing, if the financial morass continues for another month there will be a rich crop of bankruptcies. I am not a searomonger, but that is certainly the writing on the wall to-day. Of course, experience has shown us that it is the unexpected that often happens, and let us hope that we shall be surprised to see a demand for China produce and commodities. A lot depends upon the local banks, and if they do not put the screw too tight on the young institutions they may be able to tide their present difficulties. Otherwise they will go the way of all flesh. In this connection while writing about the local Banks, I may be permitted to make a few observations. It is not widely known how some of our small banks have encouraged speculation in the raw products of South China and foreign goods by the somewhat reckless way they have given credit to new firms. I could cite instances where banks, just to obtain a footing in the Colony, have been satisfied with very flimsy security. It is only in bad times that the effects of such frenzied finance are seen. As I have already stated, if with this stringency we see the passing of so-called firms of importers and exporters it should produce a healthier trade within the Colony. Rice and tin still constitute the largest items in our storage account, and only when a good portion of these are disposed of will there be imported into the money market that elasticity which we so desire. We expect to see Japan coming in for rice in the local market, and an indication that this belief is likely to be consummated is the parcel of Tonking rice that has been bought by that country from Hongkong within the last ten days.

Slowly the stocks of Australian flour in the local market are vanishing. It will be remembered that the Australian Government had placed an embargo on the export of flour from the country, which came into operation last January, but those mills which had future contracts to fulfil the Australian Government has allowed to ship the contracted quantity. Now, there is little or no Australian flour in Hongkong. A number of markets had been drawing upon Hongkong for their supplies of Australian flour, and orders had been executed from distant places like Egypt, India and the Straits Settlements. The stocks have been steadily lifted out of the local market. I am told there is a scarcity of flour in India. In Hongkong the major portion of the stocks comprise the American quality. America has got a good grip of the flour market here. Stocks of American flour are very large and arrivals are expected to be heavy. First quality American is selling to-day at \$3.30 to \$3.40 per sack.

Commander Beckwith has to be congratulated on the quick way in which he has brought out the first quarter's returns of the trade of the Colony. There is room for better work, and I trust that future quarterly returns of the trade will be published not later than three or four weeks after the period they cover. The recent quarterly return lacks, again, an interesting symposium. The need for such a one has been emphasised before, and I should have thought that Commander Beckwith would have taken the opportunity of supplying it in the present work. I daresay that Commander Beckwith finds it difficult for a man of his profession to analyse trade returns, which must be uninteresting to him.

The main features of the quarterly trade, by that I mean the comparative volume of imports and exports, have been dealt with in the Telegraph already, and it is no use covering old ground. The trade shows a better improvement than we all expected, and this is largely due to the higher value of the dollar ruling in the three months under review compared with the same period last year. To the United States of America during January-March we exported principally the following goods in larger quantities.—Rice

TO MOTORISTS.

THE NEW NUMBER PLATES.

In connection with the new number plates for motor-cars and cycles, we are informed by the Traffic Department that through a clerical error on their part it was stated in notices inserted in the press that the cost of such plates would be \$1.50 each, whereas provision was made in the new Traffic Regulations that the cost should not exceed \$1. The Department now announces that it has 300 of these new number plates on hand ready for issue to the owners at the latter figure. For cars, the Department has only numbers from 301 to 500 and for cycles from 301 to 306. The other numbers are on order, and when received notifications will be made in the papers.

Of interest is the decision of the Department to do away with the letter "A" which has hitherto figured in the numbers of private cars registered with the Automobile Association. The idea of the inclusion of the letter emanated from owners of private cars, who, to safeguard their own interests against the inclination of their chauffeurs to give "joy rides" to friends, or let the car out for public hire, indicated by this letter, that no objection would be raised to policemen on duty at night stopping the car and investigating the identity of the chauffeur or passengers. In future, the number only will figure on the plates, which are of a uniform size and painted in colours which will easily render the number distinguishable to the police.

11,309 against £583. Tapioca Flour £1,300 against £112. Rice Flour £1,076.381 against £143.221. Tin £308.097 against nil last year. Wolframite £20,214 against £10,664. Pea Nuts £182,539 (50,325 piculs) against £41. Aniseed Oil £19,121 against £2,206. Wood Oil £238,499 (26,654 piculs) against £5,503 (11,267 piculs). Peanut Oil £1,744 piculs valued at £167,173 against 1,725 piculs valued at £7,496. Ginger £20,409 against £6,936. Sausages £31,413 against £12,916. Refined Sugar £1,193 against £1,539 and Raw Sugar £3,307 against £899.

The principal increases in the exports to the United Kingdom occurred in the following:—Tin £2,240 against nil last year. Wolframite £14,035 against £3,344. Aniseed £8,891 against £1,233. Caneas £10,839 against £3,169. Feathers 6,402 piculs at £47,459 against 7,165 piculs valued at £27,940. Matting £8,321 against £240 and Rattans £9,723 against £146. The principal decreases occurred in human hair 911 piculs valued at £10,733 in the first quarter of last year against £1,716 during the first quarter of this year. Aniseed Oil £7,539 this quarter against £25,897 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Buffalo Hides 520 piculs at £7,059 this quarter against 4,975 piculs at £34,216 last year and Cow Hides £19,737 against £39,100 last year.

In imports from the United Kingdom the biggest increases were under the following heads:—Glass Sheet and pane £34,124 against £1,182. Iron and steel bolts 2,015 piculs at £6,693 against £1,356. Hardware £14,537 against £5,355. Malt liquors £24,477 against £4,082. Spirits £24,422 against £16,087. Wines £2,099 against £3,100. Quicksilver £99,969 against £15,173. White Shirting 275,734 pieces valued at £646,948 against 9,505 pcs at £19,845. Cord stripes £18,738 against £154. Light Cotton Fancies £626,744 against £115,744. Prints £44,357 against £4,775. Woollens £179,551 against £23,705.

The plight of the dealers of Indian cotton yarn is not an envious one, as Shanghai yarn is pouring into the Colony, and this in addition to the larger quantities of Japanese yarn arriving from Osaka and Kobe is taking the shine out of the Indian yarn trade. The freer imports of Shanghai yarn recently have been helped principally by the low Hongkong rate for the tael. Hence the Chinese yarn consumers and dealers prefer to import from Shanghai. The price of Indian yarn is steadily declining. Pity the dealer in Indian yarn!

NOT WANTED.

Geneva, May 9.—Dr. von Kapp, leader of the recent Berlin revolt, has been refused permission to reside in Switzerland.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Some people are disposed to be reckless and fly in the face of the superstition that 13 is an unlucky number. We wonder whether the Llanelli boy is to be counted among such people. For we read that a Llanelli boy of 13, charged with stealing 13 eggs on March 13, was ordered to pay 13s. costs. It sounds unlucky. On the other hand the egg collecting expedition might have cost the youngster an even sovereign if the magistrate had not had a very keen and humorous sense that the punishment should fit the crime.

Lord Brougham tells of a lawyer who would hardly have sympathised with the demand made by the barristers appearing at the Bradford Quarter Sessions for an increase of 200 per cent. in their fees. Sergeant Topping, according to Brougham, "had a general retainer of a thousand guineas offered to him in the Baltic cases." He declined it on the ground that this sum indicated a doubt of his doing his duty on the ordinary terms known to the profession—namely, one guinea for a special, five for a general, retainer—or an expectation that he should, on being thus retained, do something beyond the line of his duty. On the fee being reduced to five guineas Topping accepted the retainer.

The strong movement revealed in the United States primaries in favour of Hiram Johnson for the Presidency may bring back to American politics a name round which some of the fiercest storms in its history have raged. The assassination of Lincoln brought Andrew Johnson, Vice President, to the White House, and then began a long struggle which convulsed the States, already distracted by post-war incidents and problems, and produced some sensational happenings. Andrew Johnson was a very honest man of a sterling and independent character, but like his namesake of to-day, he never minced his words, and his lack of anything like diplomatic instinct kept him in hot water. In his short term of service he applied the Presidential veto more often than all his predecessors and he had a doughty opponent in Sumner. One incident in the fight recalls a recent sensation: for Johnson tried to gain possession of the War Department by dismissing Stanton; whereupon the House of Representatives took the step of impeachment and there followed a not very creditable struggle ending in his acquittal by the Senate.

Renter says that the ball eagle, adopted emblem of the U.S.A., is pronounced to be in danger of extinction. This is sad news, says a Home paper, but it may be some time before the prophecy is fulfilled. Nevertheless extinction, when it does arrive, may be very sudden. It is said that a nigger cooked and ate the last brood of capped petrels. The final sanctuary of the great auk was destroyed by a volcanic eruption; and, as America well remembers, the last representative of the famous passenger pigeons died in the Cincinnati Zoo in 1910—the passenger pigeon, as a wild bird, was certified as extinct; but a female, caught in 1900, lived in captivity for fourteen years, its last days being cinematographed and its voice recorded on the gramophone. An eagle in a cage can be trusted to last half a century and perhaps more in America. The U.S.A. were not well advised to choose a real bird for their emblem. Such wildfowl as the phoenix or the double-headed eagle are safe from the pot-hunter, and nobody worries about the necessity for protecting the unicorn in its native forests. Of course there is the British lion. When this goes the "dodo road" heralds can say with truth that it never was a lion at all. Once the fashion was to call our beast a leopard, and in the early days of the Tower menagerie (London, not Blackpool) leopards were kept as emblems of the reigning king. Even then it was doubtful—like the mysterious "liver" of Liverpool or the "lilies" of France. Obviously you cannot exterminate a creature if you do not know its name and address, and new States should avoid zoologists when choosing their coat of arms.

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ARMY PUNISHMENTS.

LEAVE IN PARLIAMENT.

In Committee on the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill in the House of Commons, Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy (L. Hull) objected to the Air Force being included in the Army Act, and said a separate bill should be brought in for it.

Major Christopher Lowther (C.A.—North Cumberland) moved a new clause to provide that in all cases of death sentences there should be a right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. He was especially concerned to secure that there should be facilities that every case should be thoroughly reviewed in its purely legal aspect.

Major O'Neill (C.C.—Mid. Antrim), speaking from his experience as a Deputy Advocate General in one of the theatres of war, declared that the existing provision for the examination of cases in their legal aspects was very reliable.

Colonel Hurst (C.U.—Moss Side) held that the deterrent value of sentences would almost disappear if in the case of an offence which might have been committed at the other side of the world there was to be a decision come to in London, necessarily after long delay.

Sir A. Williamson (Financial Secretary to the War Office) opposed the amendment. The view of the Army Council and the Government was that the present system ensured, upon the whole, a fair trial. A civil court of appeal would decide on the purely legal and technical aspects and lose sight of the many surrounding circumstances which were present to the minds of the soldiers who dealt with the case on the spot. A punishment, if to be inflicted at all, should be speedy and exemplary or it would lose its disciplinary value.

The proposed clause was rejected by 124 to 42.—Majority 82.

Colonel Ashley (C.U.—Fylde) moved a new clause with a view to modifying the penalties for desertion and other offences.

Sir A. Williamson (Financial Secretary to the War Office) undertook that this clause should be brought to the attention of the Committee which was charged with the general revision of the whole code, which included punishments, such as were referred to. The clause was then by leave withdrawn.

Major Evan Hayward (C.L.—Seaham) moved a new clause designed to abolish what he described as the deplorable and degrading punishment known as Field Punishment No. 1.

Sir A. Williamson said that as a result of inquiries instituted amongst army officers it was considered essential to maintain some form of speedy punishment such as this as a deterrent. It was difficult to discover any other which could be substituted. Changes had been made in the form of punishment designed to secure that it should not be unduly severe.

Commander Kenworthy asked were soldiers tied to wheels or posts in German towns.

Sir A. Williamson said that no commanding officer would permit such a thing. The Committee appointed would review this punishment, amongst others.

The new clause was rejected by 105 votes to 45.

On an amendment by Major O'Neill to reduce the maximum punishment for drunkenness from two years to six months.

Sir A. Williamson said that this was one of the points that would certainly come under review by the army authorities. The whole tendency of their policy was in the direction of greater leniency.

The amendment was negatived. The bill passed through Committee without amendment.

JAPAN AND HUNGARY.

Budapest, May 6.—Japan has notified the Hungarian government that all restrictions regarding the immigration of Hungarians into Japan have been raised. Japan is the first country to lift the ban against Hungarians since the end of the war.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

The weather on Saturday, though rather hot, was good for tennis, and several League games were played.

FIRST DIVISION.

KOWLOON V. CLUB DE RECREIO. This match, played on the K.C.C. ground, ended in a win for the visitors by 53 games to 46. Scores—

E. Sousa and Prata (Club de Recreio) lost to Purves and Abraham 1-10, lost to Stevens and Smith 4-7, lost to Blackburn and Millard 4-7.

Yvanovich and J. Lopes (Club de Recreio) beat Purves and Abraham 8-3, beat Stevens and Smith 9-2, beat Blackburn and Millard 9-2.

M. Pinna and C. E. Marques (Club de Recreio) beat Purves and Abraham 6-3, lost to Stevens and Smith 4-7, beat Blackburn and Millard 8-3.

C.R.C. V. U.S.R.C.

This match, played on the U.S.R.C. courts, was very keenly contested, the visitors winning by a margin of three games—51 to 48.

H.K.C.C. V. GARRISON.

Playing at home, the Hongkong Cricket Club secured a fairly easy victory over the Garrison, winning by 65 games to 34.

SECOND DIVISION.

WIGWAM V. K.C.C. "B." This match was played on the Wigwam courts and resulted in a win for the home team, who only lost two sets. The scores, however, were fairly even, the total games being 57 to 42. Details—

Brown and Hailton (Wigwam) beat Wilson and Taylor 9-2; beat Jewsbury and Henderson 7-4; beat Brown and Gibson 7-4.

Hicks and Wheeler (Wigwam) beat Wilson and Taylor 7-4; beat Brown and Gibson 7-4; lost to Jewsbury and Henderson 4-7.

Dreyer and Mogensen (Wigwam) beat Brown and Gibson 5-3; beat Jewsbury and Henderson 6-3; lost to Wilson and Taylor 4-7.

CIVIL SERVICE V. CRAIGENOWER.

Much interest was shown in this match, played on the Civil Service ground. The home team won. Details are not to hand.

NO MATCH.

U.S.R.C. "B" were to have played the C.R.C. "B" on the latter's ground, but they could not field a team and thus conceded the points.

SIGNS THAT SEEM SERIOUS.

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The debility, nervousness and distress which inevitably follow when the blood becomes thin often lead the victim to believe he is suffering from a serious organic malady. Heart flutterings, a nervous cough, and indigestion are common symptoms in cases of thin blood or anemia. Such symptoms are apt to frighten the sufferer into the belief that there is something radically wrong with his heart, lungs or stomach, and the ensuing worry only serves to further reduce his vitality.

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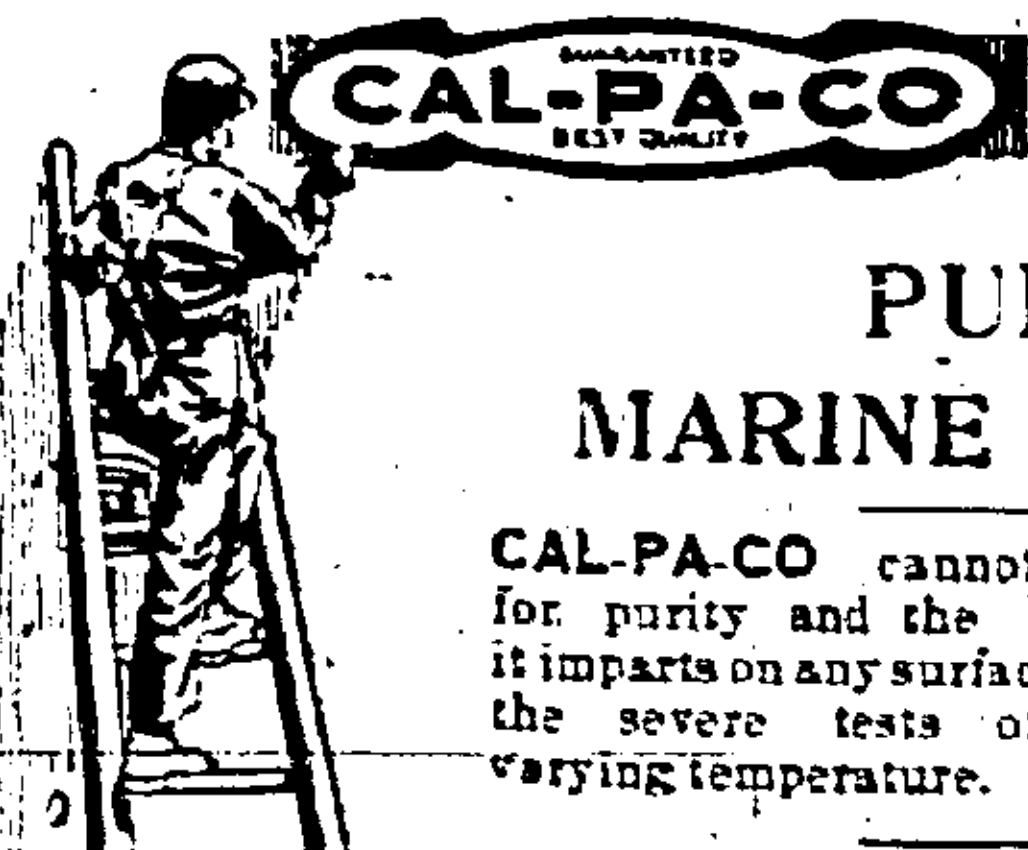
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GUILTY AND YET NOT GUILTY. A strange verdict was returned at Scarborough Quarter Sessions Northampton. The foreman said when Catherine Esther Clews, 33, of Pimlico, London, a well-educated woman, was charged with having obtained money by false pretences and with intent to defraud by means of worthless cheques at Scarborough, Grantham, Bath, Chiswick, and Northampton. The foreman said the jury found defendant guilty of obtaining money by false pretences, but not with intent to defraud. The Recorder entered a verdict of "Not Guilty," and discharged the accused.

NOTICES.

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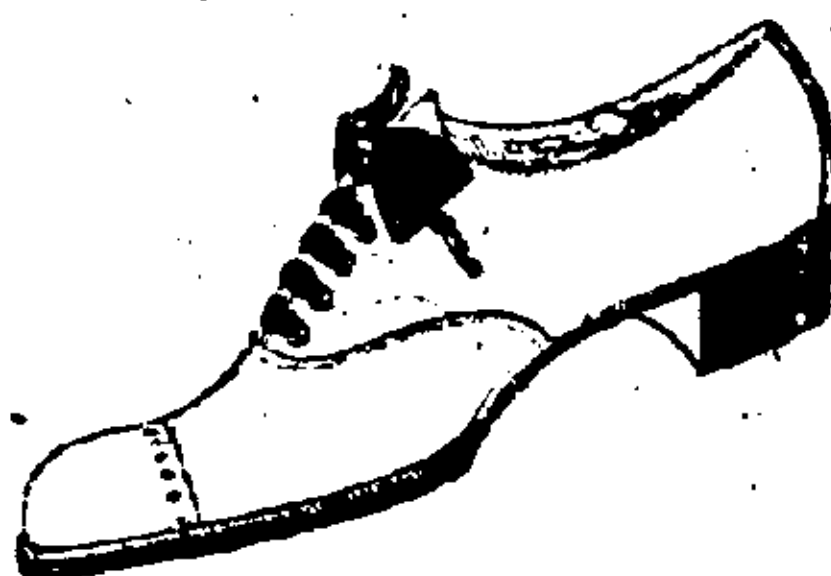
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Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
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"WEST IRA"	JULY 15TH.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.

3rd Floor.

HONGKONG
 SINGAPORE

SAIGON
 SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR-FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
 TO AND FROM
 THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
 NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"

Sailing on 25th May.

U.S.S.B. "LAKE ONAWA"

Sailing on 30th May.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet
 Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or
 common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792 RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.
 795 Manager.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Lima M.	N. Y. K.	May 24
Lake Farrar R. D. Co.		May 25
West Hindrod S. & D.		May 25
Eastern	P. & O.	May 25
E. Merchant P. M. Co.		May 25
Persian P. S. T. Co.		May 25
Taiyuen	B. & S.	May 26
Eurymachus	B. L.	May 26
Bessie D.	R. D. Co.	May 26
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	May 26
Panama M.	O. S. K.	May 26
Kamakura M. N. Y. K.		May 26
Novara	P. & O.	May 27
Tanyo M.	T. K. K.	May 27
Vinita	L. A. Co.	May 27
Sado M.	N. Y. K.	May 28
Lake Onawa R. D. Co.		May 30
West Conob.	P. M. Co.	June 1
Unnan	O. S. K.	June 1
West Jappa F. W. Co.		June 1
Nanking	C. M. Co.	June 2
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	June 3
West Hepburn R. D. Co.		June 5
West Jena	S. & D.	June 9
Crosskeys	A. L.	June 10
Telemachus	B. L.	June 10
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	June 11
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	June 11
West Hixton L. A. Co.		June 12
Korea M.	T. K. K.	June 14
Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	June 14
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	June 14
Tanaka M.	O. S. K.	June 14
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	June 15
Montague	A. L.	June 15
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	June 15
Van Waerwyck J. C. J. L.		June 15
Havre M.	O. S. K.	June 16
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	June 17
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	June 18
Nile	C. M. Co.	June 19
Iconium	A. L.	June 22
Waban	A. L.	June 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	June 23
Wytheville	A. L.	June 29
Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	July 4
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	July 4
Deucalion	B. L.	July 5
Persia M.	T. K. K.	July 8
Abercos	A. L.	July 10
Higbo	R. D. Co.	July 10
West Ira	R. D. Co.	July 10
Himalaya M.	O. S. K.	July 10
West Montogi L. A. Co.		July 17
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Oct. 9
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Sept. 17

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Sanuki M.....	N. Y. K.....	May 24
Fooshing.....	J. M. Co.....	May 25
Taming.....	B. & S.....	May 25
Hailoong.....	D. L. Co.....	May 25
Ichang.....	B. & S.....	May 25
Chinhua.....	B. & S.....	May 25
Kumsang.....	J. M. Co.....	May 25
Madras.....	P. & O.....	May 25
Kanagawa M. B. & S.....		May 26
Kueichow.....	B. & S.....	May 26
Sinkiang.....	B. & S.....	May 27
Lake Gitano P. M. Co.....		May 27
Cheongshing J. M. Co.....		May 27
Hailhong.....	D. L. Co.....	May 28
Loongsang J. M. Co.....		May 28
Chenan.....	B. & S.....	May 29
Tikini.....	J. C. J. L.....	May 31
Haiching.....	D. L. Co.....	June 1
Bombay M.....	N. Y. K.....	June 2
Indus M.....	O. S. K.....	June 2
Hinsang.....	J. M. Co.....	June 3
Awa M.....	N. Y. K.....	June 3
Laisang.....	J. M. Co.....	June 3
Sosho M.....	O. S. K.....	June 3
Tijleboet.....	J. C. J. L.....	June 6
Tijleboet.....	J. C. J. L.....	June 13
Shien M.....	O. S. K.....	June 14

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and or BOSTON
 Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

SAILS ABOUT MAY 26TH.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

SAILS ABOUT JUNE 29TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,
THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones AGENTS. 5th floor.
 2477 & 2478 Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing for Los Angeles About
S.S. VINITA	May 25	S.S. VINITA May 27
S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 10	S.S. WEST HIXTON June 12
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE:

Kobe, SHANGHAI,

MANILA, SINGAPORE, C.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

Sailings **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NOVARA	7,000	27th May	M'las, L'bon & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MUTTRA	4,700	22nd May, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	25th May, at noon	Mo'borne via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KARMALA	9,000	2nd June	Shanghai & Japan.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers not more than 24 hours before sailing will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 30th May, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.SADO MARU ... Friday, 28th May, at noon.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at noon.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.TOYOKURA MARU ... Friday, 11th June.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 28th May.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
LIMA MARU ... Monday, 24th May.SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.KANAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May.
BOMBAY MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd June.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.SANUKI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 30th May, at 11 a.m.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TSUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May.
KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.
AWA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd June.For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone Nos. 242 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjikini	Moji	29th May	31st May	Java.
Tjileboel	Milke	3rd June	6th June	Java.
Tjibodas	Java	8th June	13th June	Shanghai.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 16th June.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore."PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore."LUZON MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.
"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd June.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service."UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands."MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY."AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 26th May.
"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Saturday, 5th June.
NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports."ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 24th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
"MADRAS MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Wed., 26th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"ANAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd June.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 14th June.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	30th May	26th May
CHANGSHA	17th June	22nd June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to
Butterfield & Swire.
Agents.
Telephone No. 35.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For Steamer Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLANA" Second half July.
For particulars of sailing shipowners are requested to approach the undersigned.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
or to REISS & Co. Canton**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about End of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apex Lines.
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**COASTAL SHIPPING****INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
S'PORE, Pang via Amoy	FOOSHING	Tues., 25th May at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kumsang	Tues., 25th May at 3 p.m.
TTIN via W'wei & C'foo	Cheongshing	Thurs., 27th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongshing	Fri., 28th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Niansang	Thurs., 3rd June at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Thurs., 3rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about 26th May, for SINGAPORE, PENANG via AMOY.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinghua	25th May at 11 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Cheng	25th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th May at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW CHANG & TIENTSIN	Kugichow	26th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shiang	27th May at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenau	29th May at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	1st June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation—midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Telephone No. 35.
Hongkong May, 24, 1920.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUZHOU AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships Captain Leaving.
Hailong ... Ed. Walker ... TUES., 25th May at 2 p.m.
Hailong ... W. C. Passmore ... FRI., 28th May at 2 p.m.
Hailong ... A. H. Stewart ... TUES., 1st June at 2 p.m.Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.**PACIFIC SHIPPING.****NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.
"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 26th May.
"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.**SHIPPING****VESSELS ARRIVED**

The s.s. HANOH, from Haiphong arrived in Port this morning with 430 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. Mooring—C 21.

The s.s. EASTERN arrived yesterday at mid-day from Japan Ports. She had no cargo for Hongkong. Mooring—A 21.

The s.s. WEST HIMROD arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco and Shanghai. She had a good load of general cargo for this Port. Mooring—B 10.

The s.s. HANGCHOW came in from Canton very early this morning. She is at Mooring C 16.

The s.s. LOONGSANG from Manila, brought into Hongkong today, 330 tons of general cargo and a quantity of mails. Mooring—C 35.

The LUZON MARU brought in today from Japan Ports 519 tons of cargo.

The s.s. DIVA (Norwegian) came in yesterday morning from Singapore, bringing 300 tons of general cargo for this Port. Mooring—C 17.

The s.s. KWANG TAI from Shanghai, brought 1,416 packages of cargo. She came in yesterday and is moored at mooring C 39.

The s.s. HINSANG arrived yesterday from Sandakan with 4,135 tons of general cargo and timber. She is alongside the Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. CARMARTHENSHIRE which came in on Saturday afternoon from London and Singapore, brought 841 tons of cargo for this port. Moored alongside at Kowloon.

The s.s. HALLOONG arrived yesterday from Coast Ports, bringing 900 tons of general cargo. She lies alongside the Douglas Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AWA M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 9th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 24th April, and is expected here on the 2nd June.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 1st May, and is due here on or about the 26th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PORTLAND MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th May and is expected here on the 25th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 17th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama, on 14th May, leaves there 15th May and is due at Vancouver on 24th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINZUI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 14th May and is expected here on the 4th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MEICHI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th May, and is expected here on the 6th June.

The s.s. MATTAWA arrived at Karachi from Liverpool on 19th May, leaves there about 27th May, and is due at Colombo on about 31st May.

TIDE TABLE.

24th to 30th May 1920.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
May 24	11:00	5:00	May 29	11:00	5:00
May 25	11:00	5:00	May 30	11:00	5:00
May 26	11:00	5:00	May 31	11:00	5:00
May 27	11:00	5:00			
May 28	11:00	5:00			
May 29	11:00	5:00			
May 30	11:00	5:00			
May 31	11:00	5:00			

m. morning, a. afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



RENT STRIKE.

In consequence of rents being again raised, many New York tenants have refused to pay, with the result that many buildings are empty.



A SKYSCRAPER.

Glimpse of the Woolworth Building, in New York, through archway of Municipal Building. It is 33 stories high.



NOVEL CLOTHING.

Clothes made from U.S. cartridge silk cloth on exhibition at the Fashion Show in New York. Photo shows a few of the pretty models and their cartridge silk clothes.



FAMOUS YPRES HALL.

The only section of the town of Ypres left intact. It is in the basement of the Hall. It is dating back to the eleventh century.



PRINCE AND PRINCESS EITEL FRIEDRICH.

Prince Eitel Friedrich, who was recently quoted by a Paris newspaper as being mentioned for the German throne by the reactionaries, is the second son of the former Emperor, having been born in July, 1883, at Potsdam, one year after the former Crown Prince.



SCHOOLBOY'S PLEA.

Visiting America direct from the famine stricken districts of Hungary, where he has suffered many hardships, this schoolboy, thirteen years old, has volunteered his services to the American Relief Committee for Hungarian sufferers. The photo shows him at the Committee headquarters.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Dresses for the Occasion

BY ALLMAN



